

The Daily Gazette.
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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CASH IN ADVANCE. J. H. BROWN, DANIEL WILCOX.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. P. TOWN.
Justice of the Peace, Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent, Edgemoor, Wisconsin.

J. DAY & CO.
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 5 story block, East Milwaukee street.

NOAH NEWELL.
Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Layton's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.
Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office at Dr. H. H. H. Store, Redwood five doors south of the Baptist Church.

M. H. JOHNSON.
Deputy, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON.
City of Law, 114 East Main block, Janesville, Wis. J. KNOWLTON. (J. JACKSON.)

JOHN WINANS.
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.

J. W. D. PARKER.
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates Nichols, North Wisconsin street.

WILLIAM B. MERRILL.
Attorney at Law, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wisconsin.

ELDRIDGE & PEASE.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in May's block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

W. M. ATHERTON.
Counselor at Law, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

U. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.
Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office and residence, Academy st., a few rods northwest of Milwaukee street.

SANFORD A. HUDSON.
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

H. A. PATTERSON.
Attorney at Law, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wisconsin.

J. M. MAX.
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's block opposite May's Store, corner Main and Milwaukee streets.

L. O. P.
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 10, 100 East Main block, on Wednesday evening of each week.

J. A. PROKHAM, M. D.
Bottle Physician, may be consulted at N. Phinney's Hotel, Janesville, Wis., in all branches of his profession. Particular attention paid to chronic cases. J. A. PROKHAM.

BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title and Loan Money.

W. ROBINSON.
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private buildings, together with detailed drawings, specifications, builders' contracts, estimates, etc., furnished at short notice. Office in Lappin's block.

BRUSHES!
White Wash Brushes, ALL SIZES, ALL KINDS! PAINT BRUSHES, SHOE BRUSHES, SCRUB BRUSHES, VARNISH BRUSHES, MARKING BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, LATHER BRUSHES, STENCH BRUSHES, COUNTER BRUSHES, HORSE BRUSHES, CLOTH BRUSHES.

The great Depot for BRUSHES is at **Tallman & Collins.**

Adolph Oshwaldt,
No. 100 Lake Street, Chicago,
PROMPTLY Will Make and Hair Jewelry, manufacture all kinds of
HAIR JEWELRY, BRACKETS,
NICKEL, SILVER, BRASS, ETC.,
WATCHES, TOILET CASES, ETC.,
DRESS, TOILET CASES, ETC.,
The following measures must be taken to insure a fit:
1. The round of the head. 2. From the forehead to the back of the head. 3. From the ear over the crown to the ear.
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Every Article Warranted Satisfactory.
It need hardly be said that Mr. Oshwaldt has been for a term of years manufacturing the best quality of jewelry in New York and that he is now at the late United States Fair the best and only jewelry, over all competitors from every part of the Union, as also from all other States and Foreign Fairs.

SPRING PRINTS & DE LAINES!
We have just received another lot of
PRINTS & DE LAINES,
of the newest and latest styles, and which we offer at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
HICK, GAIL & HICK,
At Chapman Brothers old stand.

McGinnick's Reaper Extras.
I am agent for the extra for the above machine and can supply any extra wanted, for machines of all data. J. H. BROWN.

J. A. DENNELL.
A LARGE INVOICE OF
FRESH GOODS
Just Received.

ROOTS & SHOES,
CANNOT BE BEAT.

Look at the list of a few articles named below:
Men's Split, Buff, Of, Knobby, Puton, Slaughter and French Kid.

BROGANS,
at prices ranging from 50 cts to \$2.00.
Men's Pat. Boot, Lasting, Glove, Of and Goat.

OXFORD TIES,
from \$1.00 to \$2.00.
Men's Of, Pat, Glove, Of, Of and Grain.

Sewell and Feggen Congress,
from \$1.25 to \$2.00.
Ladies' English Lasting, Cong, Silk, Gore, Heel, Gore, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 1 5/8, 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2.

SIDIE LACE HEEL.
only 50 cts each.

LADIES KID CONG KNEE.
from \$1.00 to \$2.00.
Ladies' Kid, Lasting, Carpet and Toilet.

BOOTEES,
from 75 cts to \$1.75.
Ladies' Kid, Lasting, Carpet and Toilet.

SLIPPERS,
at prices ranging from 40 cts to \$1.00.

Boys' Misses' and Children's Wear,
a great variety, and at correspondingly low rates.

I am enabled, by buying strictly for cash and of heavy manufacturers, to give a better article for the money.

Loss Money
than any other concern dare do. I am not guessing, but telling a plain simple truth. I have now in store a good stock of

Custom Made Work,
and am prepared, as usual, to

MANUFACTURE TO ORDER
with dispatch and reasonable rates.

For the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I am sincerely grateful and hope for a continuance of the same. I would not care to say that I can save them a Milwaukee, Chicago or Rochester price. C. MINNICK.

Sign of the Boot, opposite McKee & Wicks, Main street, Janesville.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE

BITTERS,
A medicine made from a pure and unadulterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States. Also, from the following valuable herbs, berries, etc.: viz. Solomon's Seal, Spikard, Caneberry, Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry, Tree Bark, and Bayberry.

WE CHALLENGE
to produce

THEIR EQUAL!
We do not profess to have discovered some "Roots" known only to the Indians of South America, and a cure for "all diseases which flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend. As a remedy for

INCIDENT CONSUMPTION,
Weak lungs, indigestion, dyspepsia, diseases of the Nervous System, general debility, and peculiar to females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are

UNSURPASSED!
For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Bookkeepers, Tailors, Seamen, and all persons of a weak constitution, and a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating, and are a valuable resource for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and who are suffering from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poison contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is so much infested.

These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is impure, and where the climate is prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants, with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should send in spreading these truly valuable Bitters, and who are suffering from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poison contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is so much infested.

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only 50 cts each.

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I am enabled, by buying strictly for cash and of heavy manufacturers, to give a better article for the money.

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Custom Made Work,
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Weak lungs, indigestion, dyspepsia, diseases of the Nervous System, general debility, and peculiar to females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are

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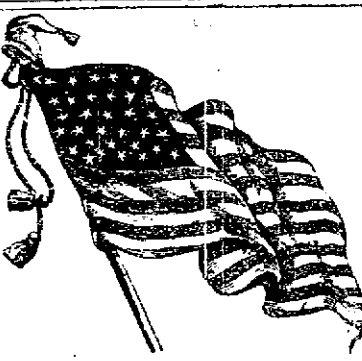
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

Gov. Yates' Letter.

The letter of Gov. Yates, of Illinois, to the President, expresses in bold and noble language, the opinions and feelings of nine-tenths of the loyal people of the country. It would be well if the governors of all the loyal states would imitate the example of the plain spoken and patriotic governor of Illinois.

The Call for Volunteers.

We learn that the governor intends to assign one regiment, under the new call for volunteers, to the following counties: Rock, Walworth, Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, Green and Jefferson. It is also understood that the officers will all be selected from the district in which the regiment is formed, and that the regiments will be called into camp in the several districts.—There can be no doubt that as soon as the harvest is finished, the regiment for this district can be raised.

The Investigating Report.

The democratic papers of this state are making a good deal of fuss over the report of the investigating committee on the war expenditures of the state, and are getting noisy because the republican newspapers do not publish it. There are one or two general reasons why the republican press do not publish this report, and a special one, in addition, why we do not. The general reasons are that the report is a purely partisan performance, designed solely for party purposes, and its presentation to the legislature was under such circumstances as to utterly destroy any character of fairness or candor which it might otherwise possess. It is signed only by the democratic members of the committee, was presented on the last day or two of the special session (notwithstanding the committee was appointed in the early part of the regular session,) and the democratic members of the assembly defeated a motion to delay its publication for twenty days to enable the minority of the committee to prepare a report to accompany it.

This report, however, is not so heavy a gun as those who are using it represent it to be. Most of the facts disclosed were previously known to the people, and by none were the abuses revealed more emphatically denounced than by the republican press at the time they were in active development. The host of "wet nurses" for the army; the commissioning of raving politicians to congregate at Washington to accomplish civil or military appointments; the extravagance and favoritism of Camp Randall; the doubling up of salaries of personal or party friends; these and similar acts were the sole doing of Gov. Randall, who met his rews d by a failure to secure his own promotion, and has retired to the friendly veil of the Pops of Rome.

For ourselves, (and this constitutes the special reason, aside from the general ones to which we have alluded, why we do not publish the report,) we recollect only two specific allegations which we have not heretofore noticed and condemned. These are the furnishing of \$300 worth of the Madison Journal to the soldiers in Camp Randall at the expense of the state, and the allowance of a bill of personal luxuries and toilet articles, amounting to about \$25, to Col. Starkweather of the 1st regiment. The former was an unjustifiable expenditure, and was a part of the general extravagance and favoritism with which the management of Camp Randall was conducted. The latter we have seen explained as probably an oversight in the bills rendered by Col. S.; that the bill was never intended to go to Madison, but somehow was overlooked in those which legitimately belonged to the state to pay. From our knowledge of Col. S. we believe this to be the truth in the matter, though it does not relieve the auditing officer from censure in allowing and paying it. At all events, there is a secret history about this part of the report which has no tendency to strengthen its other parts, or which places its authors creditably before the public. Col. S. is a democrat, and supposed to be an aspirant for congress in the Milwaukee district. He stands in the way of some friend of Mr. Platte, the author of the report, or perhaps Mr. Platte himself, and the opportunity was thought to be a good one to remove him from the track. It is simply, so far as the report and its authors are concerned, a democratic quarrel, and we feel utterly indifferent to the result.

Much of the report is occupied by an attempt to make party capital out of the sale of the \$1,000,000 war bonds last summer. That whole transaction was discussed at the time; there was no concealment attempted, and the conclusion then arrived at, when all the circumstances were fresh, was that the best disposition was made of them that the condition of the state and money matters would permit.

The attempt making by the democratic press to fix all the responsibility of these abuses and all participation in them upon republicans is intended only for those who remember nothing. Gov. Randall was either

very impartial in the selection of his favorites or agents, or he inclined to democrats, and in some of the most glaring abuses democrats figured the largest. He was endeavoring to build up a party for himself, and nobody rejoices more heartily in his discomfiture than those republicans who desired an honest and economical administration of the government. We have no defence or apology to make for him or the recipients of his favors. When the minority report is published, if we deem it of sufficient importance, and the statements and objects of the majority report are properly exposed, we shall publish it if the demands upon our columns of other matter will permit. The republicans in the legislature, under the new-born impulse of a political "Union" movement, allowed their opponents to take a majority of the committee, and their generosity was abused as it always is under similar circumstances.

The Battles on the Peninsula.

Report by an Eye-Witness.

Correspondence of the New York Post.

[Our own correspondent on the Peninsula, who was present at most of the scenes which he describes, sends us the following full and complete report of the struggle on the Peninsula, which our readers, we think, will find the most intelligible, as we know it to be the most authentic account, yet published.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP AT JAMES RIVER, July 11, 1862.

The events of the past week can be correctly told by a compilation and comparison of the reports of all the men engaged in them, but careful observation and research have satisfied me of the general truth of the subjoined accounts of the movements of this army for the past seven days.

Facts show that Gen. McClellan has been informed of the intention of the rebels to attack his right flank with an overwhelming force, and that he set rapidly at work to prepare for their reception. After the abandonment of our line of communication on the 12th, the rebels opened a right flank of our army with a force of some thirty thousand men, made up of "Stonewall" Jackson's army from the Shenandoah Valley, thirty thousand strong, which had come down by way of Hanover Court House, and fifty thousand men from Richmond, under Gen. Hill and Longstreet, who crossed the Chickahominy at Mechanicsville. These forces joined at Mechanicsville.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

About noon on Thursday the rebels took up their line of march, and were met by General Stoneman on the right, and the engagement soon became general. A mile and a half from Mechanicsville McClellan dug rifle pits and thrown up an intrenchment upon a hill commanding the line of approach to this point. Our troops fell back and opened a terrific effect upon the column of advancing rebels. From our protected position our loss was immaterial, while that of the enemy must have been enormous. Still they continued to approach, confident in their overwhelming numbers, and the terrific fire of artillery raged until 3 o'clock in the evening.

While the right wing of the rebel army was approaching by this road, the left wing was coming down by a road farther to the right, where General Stoneman had met, and a skirmish took place. The rebels gradually fell back, not having a sufficient number of men to warrant an engagement. General McClellan had been reinforced by General Morrell's division, and could have held the position against the enemy, but for the force to the right. On that account he fell back during the night to New Bridge, where a junction was formed with General Sykes' force and Colonel Hunt's reserve artillery; and the portion of the army which had been sent to Old Church was ordered to fall back, burning the bridges as it passed, and making ready for a warm contest. General Stoneman was sent to conduct the retreat before the rebels, and to protect the rear at White House from a surprise. How he did it was previously told.

The portion of General Porter's corps which had been stationed at Old Church was General Butler's brigade, and the business of destroying the bridges and obstructing the passage of the rebels, was given to the Forty-Fifth New York regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rice. The work was most effectively executed.

FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

Before daybreak on Friday morning the army formed upon a circle of rolling ground and prepared itself for the approach of the enemy; General Fitz John Porter came forward in person. At sunrise the enemy appeared pressing down through the fields, along the road and through the open woods of the old camping ground and previous headquarters of General McClellan. From their disposition it was evident that their numbers were overwhelming, and that the whole force was engaged.

On the right, as the bridges were destroyed, Major Robertson's battery took up positions at each obstruction, and severely annoyed the approaching columns of rebels until they came up to the main body of the army. The artillery engagement continued, growing more and more severe, until about 1 o'clock, when a battalion after battalion of rebel infantry came up, pouring in their volleys of musketry, but they were met by our men in a most determined manner. About noon Gen. Porter sent for reinforcements, and soon afterward, General Slocum of General Franklin's corps, came up, and the scene of carnage grew more and more appalling. Some ninety pieces of artillery, including the whole of Col. Hunt's reserve, and other batteries belonging to the different divisions, were in position, doing constant and deadly execution, while the rebels had been able to bring up only a few pieces.

At each relief of the rebel forces it could be seen that fresh troops were engaged, while on every side the different brigades were all put forward twice, and most of them three times, and still they dined not nor gave an inch, but forced the enemy back at all points. Toward night it was plain that unless some unlooked for event occurred the day would be ours, notwithstanding the superior strength of the enemy; his force mustering full 80,000, while ours was 30,000, all told. At five o'clock Col. Cooke's cavalry, impatient of inaction, advanced to the front without orders, and charged upon the enemy in the woods. They were met with a sweeping fire, which threw them into confusion, and they ran pell-mell into an artillery park, frightening the horses which broke and ran, and a terrible scene ensued. This was at the center, and came near proving badly disastrous, but the temporary advantage of the rebels was checked for a time, and the fortunes of the day were waterlogged now favoring the rebels, and now witnessing their repulse by demoralized charges. At one time a superior force singled out Gen. Griffin's brigade and advanced upon it. The general, who is an old artillery officer, and knows how to wait, remained quiet until they came up to a proper range, when he fell upon them and drove them back precipitately to their position.

OUR FORCES CROSSING THE CHICKAHOMINY.

Gen. Morell's division, with Gens. Martindale's, Griffin's and Butterfield's brigades held the left; and Gen. McClellan's division, with the brigades of Gens. Reynolds, Mead and Ordre were on the right, Gen. Sykes' division in the center, and Slocum's division was held in reserve. As the engagement continued, the heavy pressure on each flank caused them to fall back gradually, and the enemy followed until nightfall when our forces crossed the Chickahominy, the enemy not deeming it best to pursue.

THE LOSSES ON FRIDAY.

The loss was heavy on both sides, but necessarily largest with the rebels, although nearly half of the line and field officers of our force were killed or wounded.

Among those killed are Col. Black, 52d Pennsylvania; Col. McLean, of the 53d; Col. Skilling, of the 15th New York; Col. Gove, of the 22d Massachusetts; Maj. Blitt, of the 1st New York; Maj. Russell, of the regulars; and Maj. Neagle, of the 83d Pennsylvania; while Col. Stockton, of the 16th Michigan, was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieut. Weld, of Gen. Porter's staff, was taken prisoner while conveying orders.

BRAVERY OF OUR SOLDIERS.

The courage with which the army fought and the manly resistance made, was largely owing to the bravery of our officers, colonels and generals. Among those who particularly distinguished themselves were Generals Porter, Morell, Sykes, McClellan, Martindale, Griffin, Butterfield and Slocum, and Colonels Black, McLean and Gove, and Lieut. Col. Rice, all of whom bravely cheered and encouraged the men amidst the greatest dangers, proving their just claim to the reputation for gallantry which has so long been accorded to Gen. Porter's corps.

Our artillery did terrible execution. At one time Capt. Martin's battery, having fired all its grape and canister, the gunners were ordered to load with anything they could lay hands upon, and the result was that the rebels were treated to heavy showers of cobble stones, pebbles, bits of iron, knots of wood, pieces of iron rods and the like, each volley scattering among the ranks and sweeping away whole companies.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS.

Thus closed one of the severest battles of the war, proving to our soldiers that they could stand their ground against fearful odds, and showing the rebels that overwhelming numbers are not all that is necessary for victory. The loss of either side is unknown as yet. The rebels admit a loss of 20,000 killed and wounded, a number equal to two-thirds of our whole force. We were compelled to leave our killed and wounded on the field, and lost sixteen guns, knapsacks, &c.

FIGHTING RESUMED ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

On Friday night the rebels opened a terrific fire of artillery upon Smith's division, near the Chickahominy, which was replied to in the same energetic manner by Capt. Ayres, Arnold's reserve, and other batteries of the division. Our whole army was then across the Chickahominy, and had suffered largely in the battles of Mechanicsville and on the Chickahominy, as well as from continual artillery and infantry skirmishes along the whole line for several days.

Communication could not be longer kept open with White House, and the railroad and telegraph were destroyed on Saturday noon. The army was materially reduced in consequence of its long marches, by sickness, and was now reduced to the point of starvation, while it was never as large as it should have been. The rebel army had all concentrated at Richmond, accumulating a force more than double that of our own; in fact an army equal to our own had been sent to attack our right flank, and the rebels had still another of larger size in our front, entrenched and fully prepared to resist any direct attempt to fight our way into Richmond.

WHY WE RETREATED.

What then was to be done? To remain was to be entirely surrounded, cut off from supplies, and at the mercy of the enemy. To attempt to go to Richmond was perilous, and to cross the Chickahominy was no better.

Nothing was left then but to fall back to a new line of communication and supplies, and await the result of subsequent events. The army, after concentrating handsomely and successfully, was compelled to fall back entire, to preserve itself from overwhelming numbers, and open and preserve a communication by way of James river; and early on Saturday morning the train of ammunition, supplies and baggage wagons was ready to march, led off by General Keyes' corps, consisting of General Couch and Peck's divisions to protect the front, and open the road. These forces were followed by the corps of General F. J. Porter, and the whole proceeded toward the James river, at a location opposite City Point.

The supplies which could not be moved were destroyed, the cars and engines loaded and blown up or run into the Chickahominy. The sick and wounded, too feeble to walk, and not far from one thousand in number, were left at the hospitals, and Dr. Joseph Smith, with assistant surgeons, stewards and nurses, were detailed to take care of them. Hospital stores and provisions were also left to supply their wants. Gen. Heintzelman's corps, consisting of Horner's and Kearney's divisions, and Gen. Smith's division of Gen. Franklin's corps, were directed to protect the rear, while Col. Averill, with the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry and a battery of light artillery maintained a position to the extreme rear. Gen. Heintzelman took the Charles City road, Gen. Smyth the White Oak Swamp road, and McClellan was afterwards placed on the extreme right.

THE REBELS CROSSING THE CHICKAHOMINY.

On Saturday, before General Sumner's corps were fairly under way, the rebels came up to the Chickahominy and made the best of their way across, wading and constructing rafts, and using no opposition until they had passed some two miles on the road, when they formed in line of battle and made a hurried and most desperate onslaught upon Gen. Goddard's division of Gen. Sumner's corps, when the division returned to the fight, supported by Gen. Richardson's division, and showed the rebels that they too could dash rapidly upon the foe.

The first onslaught by Gen. Meagher's Irish brigade resulted in the capture of four of the enemy's guns and two regiments of infantry. General Meagher was slightly wounded. At this time the fight was warm, and both corps were engaged for some two hours, fighting bravely and driving the enemy back over two miles. All officers and troops behaved in the most gallant manner, especially Brigadier General Gorman, Dana, Meagher and Burns. Meagher's Irish brigade won great credit. Measuring and knowing the presence of much superior numbers, Gen. Sumner ordered his army to retrace their steps hurriedly, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Gen. Sumner received a wound in his left arm.

[To be continued.]

New Hampshire promises to take the lead in providing troops under the new call of the president. She already has a regiment nearly recruited.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

SPRINGFIELD, July 11.

Special to Chicago Journal.—Gov. Yates has addressed the following urgent letter to the President of the United States: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11.

President Lincoln, Washington, D. C.: The crisis of the war and our national existence is upon us. The time has come for the adoption of more decisive measures. Greater animus and earnestness must be infused into our military movements.—Blows must be struck at the vital parts of the rebellion.

The government should employ every available means compatible with the rules of warfare to subject the traitors. Summons to the standard of the republic all men willing to fight for the Union. Let loyalty and that alone, be the dividing line between the nation and its foes. Generals should not be permitted to fritter away the sines of our brave men in guarding the property of traitors, and in driving back into their hands, loyal blacks, who offer us their labor and seek shelter beneath the federal flag.

Shall we sit supinely by and see the war sweep off the youth and strength of the land, and refuse aid from that class of men who are at least worthy foes of traitors and the murderers of our government and of our children?

Our armies should be directed to forage on the enemy, and to capture paying traitors. Let the traitors exhibit exactions for food needed by the sick and hungry soldier.

Mild and conciliatory means have been tried in vain to recall the rebels to their allegiance. The conservative policy has utterly failed to reduce traitors to their allegiance and to restore the supremacy of the laws. They have, by means of sweeping conscriptions, gathered in countless hordes, and threaten to beat back and overwhelm the armies of the Union. With blood and treason in their hearts, they flaunt the black flag of rebellion in the face of the government and threaten to butcher our brave and loyal soldiers for foreign bayonets. They arm negroes and merciless savages in their behalf.

Mr. Lincoln, the crisis demands greater efforts and sterner measures. Proclaim anew the good old motto of the republic, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," and accept the services of all loyal men, and it will be in your power to stamp armies out of the earth—irrepressible armies, that will bear our banners to certain victory in any event.

Illinois, already alive with the heat of the drum, and resounding with the tread of new recruits, will respond to your call.—Adopt this policy, and she will leap like a flaming giant into the fight. This policy for the conduct of the war will result in a quick intervention impossible, and the armies of the republic invincible. It will bring the conflict to a speedy close, and secure peace on a permanent basis.

RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

Accounts brought by the Presidential party from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac give a cheering view of the position of things in that vicinity. It is represented that the entire loss on our part in the several battles will not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, 11,000.—Stragglers are continually returning. The loss of the enemy there is no doubt, is exceedingly large. It is understood that the rebels to the late battles before Richmond, Gen. McClellan arranged with the rebel authorities for a general exchange of prisoners, and that Gen. Dix has been instructed to consummate the same under a flag of truce.

Boston, July 11.

A committee of the city council, have called a war meeting of citizens in Faneuil Hall, at 11 o'clock, Saturday a. m. Edward Everett and other notables will speak.

New York, July 11.

The rebel prisoners shipped aboard the Baltic, are to be taken to Pen Patch Island, Delaware River, where some hundreds were sent a few days ago.

It is stated that Burdette has all his command on the James River, except the 7th, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th Massachusetts regiments, left at Newbern.

Advices state that the rebels are encamped all the way from Malvern Hill to Richmond, and are being largely reinforced. Stonewall Jackson is on the south side of James River.

Senator Harlan's wife is going to Harrison Landing to take charge of our sick and wounded soldiers.

New York, July 11.

The steamer Columbia brings Havana advices of the 7th, with Vera Cruz dates of the 2d, Orizaba June 30th, and Mexico City of the 19th. Gen. Ortega, with 7,000 men, had joined Saragossa. The Mexicans, on the 14th, overtook the summit of a hill commanding Orizaba, where the French the same night surprised and routed them. On the 25th the Mexicans commenced an attack on the French, without result. Five thousand guerrillas are between Terajana and Vera Cruz. The gates of the latter city closed, and no one dares go out. The dead, of whom there are many, of the yellow fever, are buried in the city.

The French trains were attacked on the 30th and 15 wagons of ammunition and five of four were destroyed; 25 of the escort were killed and the rest taken prisoners, only six wagons of provisions had reached Orizaba for some time, and the French troops are actually starving. French hearers of dispatches were captured, and some dispatches for the French General published in Mexico.

St. Johns, July 11.

The steamship Norway, bound for Liverpool at 3 p. m. of the 3d, via Londonderry July 4th, for Quebec, passed Cape Race today, and was boarded by the associated press news yacht. The Times has an editorial on Independence day, and points out what should be the tone of the American oracles under the existing circumstances.

Breadstuffs dull with downward tendency. Weather favorable for crops. Wheat dull and 3d lower.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—It is not supposed that the President will make appointments for tax collectorship until after congress adjourns.

There is no possibility now of a bankrupt law session.

The war department issued an order today authorizing the removal of sick soldiers from the hospitals to their homes, in cases where the sickness seems likely to be protracted.

Gov. Curtin has been making a vigorous war speech at the Pennsylvania meeting to-night.

There was quite a congregation of military and naval celebrities at Willard's Hotel to-night.

Frank Blair started west this afternoon, at the special request of the President, to raise a brigade.

Several other congressmen are also expected to enter military service as soon as congress adjourns. It is not yet known whether Senator Jim Lane will take a position or not. If the President can agree

up his courage to let Lane conduct the war in his own way, he will speedily be in the field. His friends talk of his raising an army of fifty or even a hundred thousand in the west, and sweeping rebellion west of the Mississippi into the Gulf.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

It is believed that there is some foundation for the rumor that Stonewall Jackson threatens to turn up again in the Shenandoah. Prominent federal officers there believe that he was at Luray with a force of 4,000 last Thursday. The news from officers at different points in the valley seem to confirm the view that either he or some of his troops are there; and so does the fact of the recent attack on a portion of General Platt's wagon train.

The plans that had been formed for Gen. Sigel are foregone, and he assumes active command of the first corps of the army of Virginia at once.

The story is true that Jackson is again in the valley, it is not supposed that he can have any considerable force with him.

Pope has been continuing his headquarters here, but it is understood that he will join the army in the field to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

House.—Mr. Hooper from the committee on ways and means reported a bill providing for a national currency secured by United States stocks and for the circulation and redemption thereof. The bill was recommended to the committee on ways and means and ordered to be printed. The house then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

Mr. Bingham, from the judiciary committee, reported back the senate bill with verbal amendment to prevent members of congress and officers of the government from taking consideration or procuring contracts, office, or place under the government of the United States. The bill was read, and provided that any member of congress or officer of the government, or other persons offering or receiving pecuniary or other considerations for procuring contracts, or aiding to procure them or officers under the government, shall be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding \$10,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court, and any such contract, at the option of the president, may be declared absolutely void.

Any member of congress or officer of the government so convicted, shall be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the government of the United States. The bill passed.

Mr. Wickliffe suggested that there be entered on the journals that the bill was unanimously passed.

The speaker.—There being no objection the entry will be made.

The house concurred in the report of a committee of conference on the naval appropriation bill. The bill passed giving to masters and other officers of gunboats, the benefit of the pension bill passed during the present session.

Mr. Eliot made a report from the committee of conference on the confiscation bill. They recommended that the house recede from the disagreement, and agree to the senate bill with certain modifications so as to provide as follows:

Every person who shall commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if he has any, shall be declared and made free, or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than \$10,000, and all his estate, real and personal, excluding slaves, shall be levied upon, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding. If any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot assistance, or engage in any rebellion, or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof and shall give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion, and be convicted thereof, he shall be imprisoned for the forfeiture of all his personal property, or shall be punished by imprisonment ten years and fined not exceeding \$10,000 and his slaves, if he has any, shall be liberated at the discretion of the court, and all such property, excluding slaves, shall be forfeited to the United States. Every person guilty of either of the offenses described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office of trust under the United States government. This act is not to be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person guilty of treason.

To insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, the President is authorized to cause the seizure of all property, real and personal, of all such persons, as apply for pardon or commutation of sentence, or support of the United States. Five classes are affected by this bill, those who shall hereafter hold the office of president, vice president, members of congress, foreign ministers, &c., under the so-called confederate states. The president is authorized to issue a proclamation that if after sixty days all persons in rebellion do not return to their allegiance, that their property shall be forfeited, &c. All slaves of persons engaged in rebellion, or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, escaping to and taking refuge within the lines of our army, and all slaves deserted by their masters, and coming into the control of the government of the United States, and all slaves found at places occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards by United States troops, shall be held to be captives of war and be forever free.

No slave escaping from one state to another shall be delivered up, except for crime or some offense against the laws of the United States, until the rightful claimant shall first make oath as to his loyalty. No person engaged in the military or naval service shall decide on the validity of the claim or surrender such slaves on pain of being dismissed from the service. The President is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion and to deem in such manner as he may deem best, as authorized to make provision for clothing the blacks beyond the limits of the United States. The President is authorized to extend to prisoners in rebellion pardon and amnesty on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "For the suppression of insurrection and the punishment and sequestration of the property of the rebels, and for other purposes."

Mr. Allen of Illinois, moved to lay the report on the table. The motion was lost by a vote of 42 to 77.

The report of the committee of conference on the confiscation bill was then concurred in—yeas 82, nays 42.

Mr. Stevens made a report for the conference committee, which was concurred in. Adjourned.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

The Richmond Examiner says of its own government, there has already been enough of trifling and abuse of the public mind by the suppression or reservation of facts on the part of the government. If the commanding general could write a dozen lines giving the result of the fight at Gaines' Hill, why not each succeeding day; and might have not had a bulletin of equal

length, simply stating results; it would have cost but a trifle of time and would have conferred an incalculable benefit on the whole country, in composing public anxiety.

If the first official display had not been fully sustained by subsequent events, and if the public expectations are to be reduced, we believe that our people can bear the disappointment, without waiting to hear the facts drip out through the slow and forced confessions of those in authority. If McClellan has effected a communication with the river, why was not this fact boldly stated, instead of trifling with the public mind? We know the valor of our troops has so far prevailed, but what may be the strength of the remnant of his army, whether that remnant is yet involved by our line or has escaped our grasp, or has been reinforced for another grand battle, are questions which we have been asking for the last week, and which the government plainly refuses to answer.

Upon the strain to which the rebels are now reduced there, the Examiner says the scene of operations has been removed to such a distance from Richmond that it is difficult to obtain any news, but from what is generally understood from the situation, it appears to admit only of the severe alternative of an immediate assault upon the enemy, or the falling back to our lines.

The Examiner also says it is to be sincerely hoped that the ability of our generals and the dauntless courage of the southern armies will soon relieve this portion of our state from the presence of an army. In them, under heaven, is our only hope. So long as the enemy holds undisputed possession of the lower James river, so long is the capital of the confederacy menaced.

The Examiner says that out of about 15,000 men carried into action by Gen. Price, 814 were killed or wounded.

The Examiner thus heads its account of McClellan's having secured his desirable new position—"The Richmond Lines"—The Enemy on a New Line of Defense—A Critical Situation."

That a peninsula is dread in Richmond, just now, will be comprehended from the following brief extract: The health of the city will suffer unless some means are employed to neutralize the unwholesome which so many hospitals bring.

Gen. Beauregard's wife died in New Orleans a few days ago.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

It is evident that communication has been kept open from Washington to Richmond by way of Leesburg, Middleburg, White Plains, &c. The sectionalists of Washington are glorying over the news of the battles near Richmond, but acknowledge if McClellan gets reinforcements enough to take Richmond the war will be over. A scouting party which went from Warrenton has been as far as the Rappahannock, and reports that our pickets have been driven in, but gives no particulars.

FORT MONROE, July 10.

An erroneous opinion has appeared in some newspapers in regard to the flag of truce which went up the York river on Sunday, and attempted to bring down some 700 of our sick and wounded soldiers who had been captured at Baltimore. No flag of truce was violated, as the rebels at first readily consented to their removal on parole. There was doubtless some misunderstanding, as the rebels yesterday sent a flag of truce to McClellan, informing him that he could send for them any time. Heavy cannonading has been distinctly heard at this place all day, up the James river. Nothing definite is known as no boat came down the river, to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

A private dispatch from Gen. McClellan, dated to-day, says: All is quiet. We are rested. The enemy has retreated. The inference is that there has been another fight.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

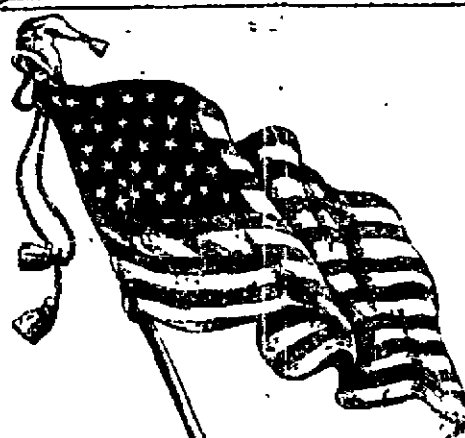
CAIRO, July 12.

Dispatch boat Chingis ran on a snag near Island 34, last night and sunk. The mails and crew were taken off by the hospital boat Tecumseh, which arrived this morning.

New York, July 12.

The steamer McClellan and Eastward brings New Orleans papers of July 4th. General Butler has suspended the functions of the city council. Bureaus of finance, and of streets and landings, consisting of four members each, have been appointed among them the duties appertaining to the council of the city were divided. Provisions, vegetables and fruits were being allowed to come freely into the city. Two men, named Fidel Kelly and John W. Andrews, had been sent to Ship Island for confinement with hard labor for exhibiting bones, said to be those of Yankee soldiers, fashioned into personal ornaments.

A Mrs. Phelps, for laughing and mocking at the remains of Lieut. DeKay during the passage of his funeral procession, had also been imprisoned at Ship Island. A



Forever fast that standard steel!
Whose breathes the soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

Gov. Yates' Letter.

The letter of Gov. Yates, of Illinois, to the President, expresses in bold and noble language, the opinions and feelings of nine-tenths of the loyal people of the country. It would be well if the governors of all the loyal states would imitate the example of the plain spoken and patriotic governor of Illinois.

The Call for Volunteers.

We learn that the governor intends to assign one regiment, under the new call for volunteers, to the following counties: Rock, Walworth, Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, Green and Jefferson. It is also understood that the officers will all be selected from the district in which the regiment is formed, and that the regiments will be called into camp in the several districts. There can be no doubt that as soon as the harvest is finished, the regiment for this district can be raised.

The Investigating Report.

The democratic papers of this state are making a good deal of fuss over the report of the investigating committee on the war expenditures of the state, and are getting noisy because the republican newspapers do not publish it. There are one or two general reasons why the republican press do not publish this report, and a special one, in addition, why we do not. The general reasons are that the report is a purely partisan performance, designed solely for party purposes, and its presentation to the legislature was under such circumstances as to utterly destroy any character of fairness or candor which it might otherwise possess. It is signed only by the democratic members of the committee, was presented on the last day or two of the special session (notwithstanding the committee was appointed in the early part of the regular session,) and the democratic members of the assembly defeated a motion to delay its publication for twenty days to enable the minority of the committee to prepare a report to accompany it.

This report, however, is not so heavy a gun as those who are using it represent it to be. Most of the facts disclosed were previously known to the people, and by none were the abuses revealed more emphatically denounced than by the republican press at the time they were in active development. The host of "wet nurses" for the army; the commissioning of raving politicians to negotiate at Washington to accomplish civil or military appointments; the extravagance and favoritism of Camp Randall; the doubling up of salaries of personal or party friends; those and similar acts were the sole doing of Gov. Randall, who met his reward by a failure to secure his own promotion, and has retired to the friendly veil of the Pope of Rome.

For ourselves, (and this constitutes the special reason, aside from the general one to which we have alluded, why we do not publish the report,) we recollect only two specific allegations which we have not heretofore noticed and condemned. These are the furnishing of \$300 worth of the Madison Journal to the soldiers in Camp Randall at the expense of the state, and the allowance of a bill of personal luxuries and toilet articles, amounting to about \$25, to Col. Starkweather of the 1st regiment. The former was an unjustifiable expenditure, and was a part of the general extravagance and favoritism with which the management of Camp Randall was conducted. The latter we have seen explained as probably an oversight in the bills rendered by Col. S.; that the bill was never intended to go to Madison, but somehow was overlooked in those which legitimately belonged to the state to pay. From our knowledge of Col. S., we believe this to be the truth in the matter, though it does not relieve the auditing officer from censure in allowing and paying it. At all events, there is a secret history about this part of the report which has no tendency to strengthen its other parts, or which places its authors creditably before the public. Col. S. is a democrat, and supposed to be an aspirant for congress in the Milwaukee district. He stands in the way of some friend of Mr. Platte, the author of the report, or perhaps Mr. Platte himself, and the opportunity was thought to be a good one to remove him from the track. It is simply so far as the report and its authors are concerned, a democratic quarrel, and we feel utterly indifferent to the result.

Much of the report is occupied by an attempt to make party capital out of the sale of the \$1,000,000 war bonds last summer. That whole transaction was discussed at the time; there was no concealment attempted, and the conclusion then arrived at, when all the circumstances were fresh, was that the best disposition was made of them that the condition of the state and money matters would permit.

or very partial in the selection of his favorites or agents, or be inclined to demagogue, and in some of the most glaring abuses democrats figured the largest. He was endeavoring to build up a party for himself, and nobody rejoices more heartily in his discomfiture than those republicans who desired an honest and economical administration of the government. We have no defence or apology to make for him or the recipients of his favors. When the minority report is published, if we deem it of sufficient importance, and the statements and objects of the majority report are properly exposed, we shall publish it if the demands upon our columns of other matter will permit. The republicans in the legislature, under the new-born impulse of a political "Union" movement, allowed their opponents to take a majority of the committee, and their generosity was abused as it always is under similar circumstances.

The Battles on the Peninsula.

Report by an Eye-Witness.

Correspondence of the New York Post.

[Our own correspondent on the Peninsula, who was present at most of the scenes which he describes, sends us the following complete report of the struggle on the Peninsula, which our readers, we think, will find the most intelligible, as we know it to be the most authentic account, yet published.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP AT HARRISON'S BASIN, ON James River, July 11, 1862.

The events of the past week can only be correctly told by a comparison and comparison of the reports of all the engaged in them, but careful observation and research have satisfied me of the general truth of the subjoined accounts of the movements of this army for the past seven days. Facts show that Gen. McClellan had been informed of the intention of the rebels to attack his right flank with an overwhelming force, and that he set rapidly at work to prepare for their reception. After the abandonment of our line of communication on York river, the rebels appeared on the right flank of our army with a force of some eighty thousand men, made up of "Stonewall" Jackson's army from the Shenandoah Valley, thirty thousand strong, which had come down by way of Hanover, Court House, and fifty thousand more, who had come under Gen. Hill and Longstreet, who crossed the Chickahominy at Mechanicsville. These forces joined at Mechanicsville.

About noon on Thursday the rebels took up their line of march and were met by General Stoneman on the right, and the engagement soon became general. A mile and a half from Mechanicsville McClellan had dug rifle pits and thrown up an intrenchment upon a hill commanding the line of approach. To this point our troops fell back, and opened a raking fire of shell, canister and grape with terrible effect upon the column of advancing rebels. From our protected position our loss was immaterial, while that of the enemy must have been enormous. Still they continued to approach, confident in their overwhelming numbers, and the terrific fire of artillery raged until 8 o'clock in the evening.

While the right wing of the rebel army was coming up by this road, the left wing was approaching by a road further to the right, where General Stoneman had met, and a skirmish between artillery and cavalry took place; but General Stoneman gradually fell back, not having a sufficient number of men to warrant an engagement. General McClellan had been reinforced by General McDowell's division, and could have held the position against the enemy, but for the force to the right. On that account he fell back during the night to New Bridge, where a junction was formed with General Sykes' force and Colonel Hunt's reserve artillery, and the portion of the army which had been sent to Old Church was ordered to fall back, burning the bridges as it passed, and making ready for a worse contest. General Stoneman was sent to the command of the right, and to protect the retreat before the rebels, and to protect the White House from a surprise. How he did it has been previously told.

The portion of General Porter's corps which had been stationed at Old Church was General Butterfield's brigade, and the business of destroying the bridges and obstructing the passage of the rebels, was given to the Forty-Fourth New York regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rice. The work was most effectively executed.

FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

Before daybreak on Friday morning the army formed upon a circle of rolling ground and prepared itself for the approach of the enemy; General Fitz John Porter commanding in person. As sunrise appeared, pressing down through the fields and along the road through the open woods of the old camping ground and previous headquarters of General McClellan. From their disposition it was evident that their numbers were overwhelming, and that the whole force was engaged.

On the right, as the bridges were destroyed, Major Hoberston's battery took up positions at each obstruction, and severely annoyed the approaching columns of rebels until they came up to the main body of the army. The artillery engagement continued, growing more and more severe until about 11 o'clock, when a battalion after battalion of rebel infantry came up, pouring in their volleys of musketry, but they were met by the men in the front line, and were driven back. Porter sent for reinforcements, and soon afterward, General Slocum of General Franklin's corps, came up, and the scene of carnage grew more and more appalling. Some ninety pieces of artillery, including the whole of Col. Hunt's reserve, and other batteries belonging to the different divisions, were in position, doing constant and deadly execution, while the rebels had been able to bring up only a few pieces.

At each relief of the rebel forces it could be seen that fresh troops were engaged; while on every side the different brigades were all put forward twice, and most of them three times, and still they flinched not nor gave an inch, but forced the enemy back at all points. Toward night it was plain that unless some unforeseen event occurred the day would close, notwithstanding the superior strength of the enemy, and the force mustering full 80,000, while ours was 30,000, all told. At five o'clock Col. Cook's cavalry, impatient of inaction, advanced to the front without orders, and charged upon the enemy in the woods. They were met with a sweeping fire, which threw them into confusion, and they ran pell mell into our artillery park, frightening the horses which broke and ran, and a terrible scene ensued. This was the counter, and came now proving badly disastrous, but the temporary advantage of the rebels was checked for a time, and the fortunes of the day were wavering—now favoring the rebels, and now witnessing their repulse by determined charges. At one time a superior force was singled out Gen. Griffin's brigade and engaged upon it. The general, who is an old artillery officer, and whose name is well known to the army, until they came up to a proper range, when he fell upon them and drove them back precipitately to their position.

OUR FORCE CROSSING THE CHICKAHOMINY.

Gen. Morell's division, with Gens. Martindale's, Griffin's and Butterfield's brigades held the left; and Gen. McClellan's division, with the brigades of Gens. Reynolds, Mead and Ord were on the right. Gen. Sykes' division in the center, and Slocum's division was held in reserve. As the engagement continued, the heavy pressure on each flank caused them to fall back gradually, and the enemy followed until nightfall when our forces crossed the Chickahominy, the enemy not deeming it best to pursue.

THE LOSSES ON FRIDAY.

The loss was heavy on both sides, but necessarily largest with the rebels, although nearly half of the line and field officers of our force were killed or wounded. Among those killed are Col. Baker, 62d Pennsylvania; Col. McLean, of the 63d; Col. Skilling, of the 1st New York; Col. Gove, of the 22d Massachusetts; Maj. Bliz, of the 12th New York; Maj. Russell, of the regulars; and Maj. Neagle, of the 83d Pennsylvania; while Col. Stockton, of the 16th Michigan, was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieut. Weld, of Gen. Porter's staff, was taken prisoner while conveying orders.

THE COURAGE OF OUR SOLDIERS.

The courage with which the army fought and the many resistance made, was largely owing to the bravery of our officers, colonels and generals. Among those who particularly distinguished themselves were Generals Porter, Morell, Sykes, McClellan, Martindale, Griffin, Butterfield and Slocum, and Colonels Baker, McLean and Gove, and Lieut. Col. Rice; all of whom bravely cheered and encouraged the men amidst the greatest dangers, proving their just claim to the reputation for gallantry which has so long been accorded to Gen. Porter's corps.

Our artillery did terrible execution. At one time Capt. Martin's battery, having fired all its grape and canister, the guns were ordered to load with anything they could lay hands upon, and the result was that the rebels were treated to heavy showers of cobble stones, pebbles, bits of iron, knots of wood, pieces of iron rods and like rubbish, each volley scattering among the rebel ranks and sweeping away whole companies.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS.

Thus closed one of the severest battles of the war, proving to our soldiers that they could stand their ground against fearful odds, and showing the rebels that overwhelming numbers are not all that is necessary for victory. The loss of either side is unknown as yet. The rebels admit a loss of 20,000 killed and wounded, a number equal to two-thirds of our whole force. We were compelled to leave our killed and wounded on the field, and lost sixteen guns, knapsacks, &c.

FIGHTING RESUMED ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

On Friday night the rebels opened a terrific fire of artillery upon Smith's division, near the Chickahominy, which was repelled in the same energetic manner by Capt. Ayres, Arnold's reserve, and other batteries of the division. Our whole army was then across the Chickahominy, and had suffered largely in the battles of Mechanicsville and on the Chickahominy, as well as from continual artillery and infantry skirmishes along the whole line for several days. Communication could not be longer kept up with White House, and the railroad and telegraph were destroyed on Saturday noon. The army was materially reduced in consequence of its long marches, by sickness, and wounded and killed, and had received no reinforcements, while it was never as large as it should have been. The rebel army had all concentrated at Richmond, accumulating a force more than double that of our own; in fact an army equal to our own had been sent to attack our right flank, and the rebels had still another of larger size in our front, entrenched and fully prepared to resist any direct attempt to fight our way into Richmond.

WHY WE RETREATED.

What then was to be done? To remain was to be entirely surrounded, cut off from supplies, and at the mercy of the enemy. To attempt to go to Richmond then, was perilous, and to cross the Chickahominy was no better.

Nothing was left then but to fall back to a new line of communication and supplies, and await the result of subsequent events. The army, after concentrating handsomely and successfully, was compelled to fall back entirely, to preserve itself from overwhelming numbers, and open and preserve a communication by way of James river; and early on Saturday morning the train of ammunition, supplies and baggage wagons was ready to march, led off by General Keyes' corps, consisting of General Keyes' corps, and the division of Gen. Franklin's corps, were directed to protect the front and open the road. These forces were followed by the division of General F. J. Porter, and the whole proceeded toward the James river, at a location opposite City Point.

The supplies which could not be moved were destroyed, the cars and engines loaded and blown up or run into the Chickahominy. The sick and wounded, too feeble to walk, and not far from one thousand in number, were left at the hospitals, and Dr. Joseph Smith, with assistant surgeons, stewards and nurses, were detailed to take care of them. Hospital stores and provisions were also left to supply their wants. Gen. Heintzelman's corps, consisting of Hopper's and Kearney's divisions, and Gen. Smith's division of Gen. Franklin's corps, were directed to protect the front and open the road. These forces were followed by the division of General F. J. Porter, and the whole proceeded toward the James river, at a location opposite City Point.

THE REBELS CROSSING THE CHICKAHOMINY.

On Saturday, before General Sumner's corps were fairly under way, the rebels came up to the Chickahominy and made the best of their way across, wading and constructing hasty rafts, and meeting no opposition until they had passed some two miles on the road, when they formed in line of battle and made a hurried and most desperate onslaught upon Gen. Sedgwick's division of Gen. Sumner's corps, when the division retired to the right, supported by Gen. Richardson's division, and showed the rebels that they too could dash rapidly upon the foe.

The first onslaught by Gen. Meagher's Irish brigade resulted in the capture of four of the enemy's guns and two regiments of infantry. General Meagher was slightly wounded. At this time the fight raged warm, and both corps were engaged for some two hours, fighting bravely and driving the enemy back over two miles. All officers and troops behaved in the most excellent manner, especially Brigadier General Gorman, Dana, Meagher and Burns. Meagher's Irish brigade won great credit. Knowing and knowing the presence of much superior numbers, Gen. Sumner ordered his army to retreat their steps hurriedly, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Gen. Sumner received a wound in his left arm.

[To be continued.]

New Hampshire promises to take the lead in providing troops under the new call of the president. She already has a regiment nearly recruited.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN UNION TELEGRAPH LINK, Connected with Eastern Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

SPRINGFIELD, July 11.

Special to Chicago Journal.—Gov. Yates has addressed the following urgent letter to the President of the United States:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Springfield, Ill., July 11.

President Lincoln, Washington, D. C.: The crisis of the war and our national existence is upon us. The time has come for the adoption of more decisive measures. Greater animus and earnestness must be infused into our military movements. Blows must be struck at the vital parts of the rebellion.

The government should employ every available means compatible with the rules of warfare to subject the traitors. Sumner to the standard of the republic. All men willing to fight for the Union. Let loyalty and love be the dividing line between the nation and its foes. Generals should not be permitted to flatter away the sinews of our brave men in guarding the property of traitors, and in driving back into their hands, loyal blacks, who offer us their labor and seek shelter beneath the federal flag.

Shall we sit apinely by and see the war sweep off the youth and strength of the land, and refuse aid from that class of men who are at least worthy foes of traitors and the murderers of our government and of our children? Our armies should be directed to forage on the enemy, and to cease paying traitors and their abettors exorbitant exactions for food needed by the sick and hungry soldiers.

Mild and conciliatory means have been tried in vain to recall the rebels to their allegiance. The conservative policy has utterly failed to reduce traitors to their allegiance and to restore the supremacy of the laws. They have, by means of sweeping conscriptions, gathered in countless hordes, and threaten to beat back and overwhelm the armies of the Union. With blood and treason in their hearts, they flaunt the black flag of rebellion in the face of the government and threaten to butcher our brave and loyal armies with foreign bayonets. They arm negroes and merciless savages in their behalf.

Mr. Lincoln, the crisis demands greater efforts and sterner measures. Proclaim anew the good old motto of the republic, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," and accept the services of all loyal men, and it will be our power to stamp armies out of the earth, irresistible armies, that will bear our banners to certain victory in any event.

Illinois, already alive with the beat of the drum, and re-echoing with the tread of new recruits, will respond to your call. Adopt this policy, and she will leap like a flaming giant into the fight. This policy for the conduct of the war will render foreign intervention impossible, and the armies of the republic invincible. It will bring the conflict to a speedy close, and secure peace on a permanent basis.

RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois.

Accounts brought by the Presidential party from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac give a cheering view of the position of things in that vicinity. It is represented that the entire loss on our part in the several battles will not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, 11,000. Stragglers are continually retreating, and the loss of the enemy there is no doubt, is exceedingly large. It is understood that previous to the late battles before Richmond, Gen. McClellan arranged with the rebel authorities for a general exchange of prisoners, and that Gen. Dix has been instructed to consummate the same under a flag of truce.

Boston, July 11.

A committee of the city council, have called a war meeting of citizens in Faneuil Hall, at 11 o'clock, Saturday a. m. Edward Everett and other notables will speak.

New York, July 11.

The rebel prisoners shipped aboard the Baltic, are to be taken to Pen Patch Island, Delaware River, where some hundreds were sent a few days ago. It is stated that Burdette has all his command on the James River, except the 7th, with very Cruz orders of the 2d, Orange June 30th, and Mexico City of the 18th. Gen. Ortega, with 7,000 men, had joined Saragossa. The Mexicans, on the 14th, occupied the summit of a hill commanding Orizaba, where the French the same night surprised and routed them. On the 25th the French were repulsed in an attack on the French, without result. Five thousand guerrillas are between Teranja and Vera Cruz. The gates of the latter city closed, and no one dares go out. The dead, of whom there are many, of the yellow fever, are buried in the city.

The French trains were attacked on the 30th and 15 wagons of ammunition and five of four were destroyed; 25 of the escort were killed and the rest taken prisoner, only six wagons of provisions had reached Orizaba for some time, and the French troops are actually starving. French bearers of dispatches were captured, and some dispatches for the French General published in Mexico.

St. Johns, July 11.

The steamship Norwegian, from Liverpool at 3 p. m. of the 3d, via Londonderry July 4th, for Quebec, passed Cape Race today, and was boarded by the associated press news yacht. The Times has an editorial on Independence day, and points out what should be the tone of the American orator and the existing circumstances. It concludes with a downward tendency. Weather favorable for crops. Wheat dull and 3d lower.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—It is not supposed that the president will make appointments for tax collectorship until after congress adjourns. There is no possibility now of a bankrupt law this session.

The war department issued an order today authorizing the removal of sick soldiers from the hospitals to their homes, in cases where the sickness seems likely to be protracted. Gov. Durbin has been making a vigorous war speech at the Pennsylvania meeting to-night.

There was quite a congregation of military and naval celebrities at Willard's Hotel to-night. Frank Blair started west this afternoon, at the special request of the President, to raise a brigade. Several other congressmen are also expected to enter military service as soon as congress adjourns. It is not yet known whether Senator Jim Lane will take a position or not. If the President can screw

up his courage to let Lane conduct the war in his own way, he will speedily be in the field. His friends are tired of his raising an army of fifty or even a hundred thousand in the west, and sweeping rebellion west of the Mississippi into the Gulf.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

It is believed that there is some foundation for the rumor that Stonewall Jackson threatens to turn up again in the Shenandoah. Prominent federal officers there believe that he was at Luray with a force of 4,000 last Thursday. The news from officers at different points in the valley seem to confirm the view, that either he or some of his troops are there; and so does the fact of the recent attack on a portion of General Platt's wagon train.

The plans that had been formed for Gen. Sigel are foregone, and he assumes active command of the first corps of the army of Virginia at once. If the story is true that Jackson is again in the valley, it is not supposed that he can have any considerable force with him. "Pope has been continuing his headquarters here, but it is understood that he will join the army in the field to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

House.—Mr. Hooper from the committee on ways and means reported a bill providing for a national currency secured by United States stocks and for the circulation and redemption thereof. The bill was recommended to the committee on ways and means and ordered to be printed. The house then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

Mr. Bingham, from the judiciary committee, reported back the senate bill with verbal amendment to prevent members of congress and officers of the government from taking consideration or procuring contracts, office, or place under the government of the United States. The bill was read. "It provides that any member of congress or officer of the government, or other persons offering or receiving pecuniary or other consideration for procuring contracts, office, or place under the government, shall be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding \$10,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court, and any such contract, at the option of the president, may be declared absolutely void. Any member of congress or official of the government so convicted, shall be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the government of the United States. The bill passed.

Mr. Wickliffe suggested that there be entered on the journals: that the bill was unanimously passed. The speaker.—There being no objection the entry will be made.

The house concurred in the report of a committee of conference on the naval appropriation bill. The bill passed giving to masters and other officers of gunboats, the benefit of the pension bill passed during the present session.

Mr. Elliot made a report from the committee of conference on the confiscation bill. They recommended that the house recede from the disagreement, and agree to the senate bill with certain modifications so as to provide as follows: Every person who shall commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if he has any, shall be declared and made free, or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than \$10,000, and all his estate, real and personal, excluding slaves, shall be levied upon, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding. If any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot assistance, or engage in any rebellion, or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, and shall give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion, or be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by the forfeiture of all his personal property, or shall be punished by imprisonment ten years and fined not exceeding \$10,000 and his slaves, if he has any, shall be liberated at the discretion of the court, and all such property, excluding slaves, shall be forfeited to the United States. Every person guilty of either of the offenses described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office of trust under the United States government. This act is not to be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person guilty of treason.

To insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, the President is authorized to cause the seizure of all property, real and personal, of all such persons, and apply and use the proceeds of the same for the support of the United States. Five classes are affected by this bill, those who shall hereafter hold the office of president, vice-president, members of congress, foreign ministers, &c., under the so-called confederate states. The president is authorized to issue a proclamation that if after sixty days all persons in rebellion do not return to their allegiance, that their property shall be forfeited, &c. All slaves of persons engaged in rebellion, or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, escaping to and taking refuge within the lines of our army, and all slaves deserted by their masters and coming under control of the government of the United States, and all slaves found at places occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards by United States troops, shall be held to be captives of war and be forever free.

33 slaves escaping from one state to another shall be delivered up, except for crime or some offense against the laws of the United States, until the rightful claimant shall first make oath as to his loyalty. No person engaged in the military or naval service shall decide on the validity of the claim or surrender such slaves on pain of being dismissed from the service. The President is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion and use them in such manner as he may deem best, and is authorized to make provision for colonizing the blacks beyond the limits of the United States. The President is authorized to extend to prisoners in rebellion pardon and amnesty on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare. The title of the bill was amended so as to read:

For the suppression of insurrection and the punishment and sequestration of the property of the rebels, and for other purposes.

Mr. Allen of Illinois, moved to lay the report on the table. The motion was lost by a vote of 42 to 77. The report of the committee of conference on the confiscation bill was then concurred in—yeas 82, nays 42. Mr. Stevens made a report for the conference committee, which was concurred in. Adjourned.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

The Richmond Examiner says of its own government, there has already been enough of trifling and abuse of the public mind by the suppression or reservation of facts on the part of the government. If the commanding general could write a dozen lines giving the result of the fight at Gaines' Hill, why not each succeeding day; and might have not had a bulletin of equal length, simply stating results; it would have been a trifle of time and would have conferred an incalculable benefit on the whole country, in composing public anxiety.

If the first official display had not been fully sustained by subsequent events, and the public expectations are to be reduced, we believe that the people can bear the disappointment, without waiting to hear the facts drip out through the law and forced confessions of those in authority. If McClellan has effected a communication with the river, why was not this fact boldly stated, instead of trifling with the public mind? We know the valor of our troops has so far prevailed, but what may be the strength of the remnant of his army, whether that remnant is yet involved by our line or has escaped our grasp, or has been reinforced for another grand battle, are questions which we have been asking for the last week, and which the government plainly refuses to answer.

Upon the strain to which the rebels are now reduced, the Examiner says the scene of operations has been removed to the scene of operations at Richmond. It is difficult to obtain any news, but from what is generally understood from the situation, it appears to admit only of the severe alternative of an immediate assault upon the enemy, or the falling back to our lines.

The Examiner also says it is to be sincerely hoped that the ability of our generals and the dauntless courage of the southern armies will soon relieve this portion of our state from the presence of an army. In them, under heaven, is our only hope. So long as the enemy holds undisputed possession of the lower James river, so long is the capital of the confederacy menaced.

The Examiner says that out of about 15,000 men carried into action by Gen. Price, 814 were killed or wounded. The Examiner thus heads its account of McClellan's having secured his desirable new position.—The Richmond Times.—The Examiner says that the new line of defense is a critical situation. That a pestilence is dread in Richmond, just now, will be comprehended from the following brief extract: The health of the city will suffer unless some means are employed to neutralize the unhealthiness which so many hospitals bring.

Gen. Beauregard's wife died in New Orleans a few days ago.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

It is evident that communication has been kept open from Washington to Richmond by way of Leesburg, Middleburg, White Plains, &c. The secessionists of Washington are glorying over the news of the battles near Richmond, but acknowledge if McClellan gets reinforcements enough to take Richmond the war will be over. A scouting party which went from Warrenton has been as far as the Rappahannock, and reports that our pickets have been driven in, but gives no particulars.

FOUR MONDAY, July 10.

An erroneous opinion has appeared in some newspapers in regard to the flag of truce which went up the York river on Sunday, and attempted to bring down some 700 of our sick and wounded soldiers who had been captured at Baltimore. No flag of truce was violated, as the rebels had readily consented to their removal on parole. There was doubtless some understanding, as the rebels yesterday sent a flag of truce to McClellan, informing him that he could send for them any time. Heavy cannonading has been distinctly heard at this place all day, up the James river. Nothing definite is known as no boat came down the river, to-day.

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Upon the strain to which the rebels are now reduced, the Examiner says the scene of operations has been removed to the scene of operations at Richmond. It is difficult to obtain any news, but from what is generally understood from the situation, it appears to admit only of the severe alternative of an immediate assault upon the enemy, or the falling back to our lines.

The Examiner also says it is to be sincerely hoped that the ability of our generals and the dauntless courage of the southern armies will soon relieve this portion of our state from the presence of an army. In them, under heaven, is our only hope. So long as the enemy holds undisputed possession of the lower James river, so long is the capital of the confederacy menaced.

The Examiner says that out of about 15,000 men carried into action by Gen. Price, 814 were killed or wounded. The Examiner thus heads its account of McClellan's having secured his desirable new position.—The Richmond Times.—The Examiner says that the new line of defense is a critical situation. That a pestilence is dread in Richmond, just now, will be comprehended from the following brief extract: The health of the city will suffer unless some means are employed to neutralize the unhealthiness which so many hospitals bring.

Gen. Beauregard's wife died in New Orleans a few days ago.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

It is evident that communication has been kept open from Washington to Richmond by way of Leesburg, Middleburg, White Plains, &c. The secessionists of Washington are glorying over the news of the battles near Richmond, but acknowledge if McClellan gets reinforcements enough to take Richmond the war will be over. A scouting party which went from Warrenton has been as far as the Rappahannock, and reports that our pickets have been driven in, but gives no particulars.

FOUR MONDAY, July 10.

An erroneous opinion has appeared in some newspapers in regard to the flag of truce which went up the York river on Sunday, and attempted to bring down some 700 of our sick and wounded soldiers who had been captured at Baltimore. No flag of truce was violated, as the rebels had readily consented to their removal on parole. There was doubtless some understanding, as the rebels yesterday sent a flag of truce to McClellan, informing him that he could send for them any time. Heavy cannonading has been distinctly heard at this place all day, up the James river. Nothing definite is known as no boat came down the river, to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

A private dispatch from Gen. McClellan, dated to day, says: All is quiet. We are rested. The enemy has retreated. The inference is that there has been another fight.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

CAIRO, July 12.

Dispatch boat Chingis ran on a snag near Island 34, last night and sunk. The mails and crew were taken off by the hospital boat Tycoon, which arrived this morning.

New York, July 12.

The steamer McClellan and Eastward brings New Orleans papers of July 4th. General Butler has suspended the functions of the city council. Bureaus of finance, and of streets and landings, consisting of four members each had been appointed, among whom the duties pertaining to the council of the city were distributed. Provisions, vegetables and fruits were being allowed to come freely into the city. Two men, named Phil Kelly and John W. Andrews, had been sent to Ship Island for confinement with hard labor for exhibiting bones, said to be those of Yankee soldiers, fashioned into personal ornaments.

PRINTING.

SAVE MONEY!

If you want to make every dollar count, get your printing done at the

DAILY GAZETTE

Job Office.

LAPPIN'S BLOCK

UP STAIRS.

Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of

LEADEN TYPES AND BORDERS,

FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA,

To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West!

We have, constantly in running order,

TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES

For the printing of all kinds of

RECEIPTS, JOBBERS,

Card, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &c.

exclusive for

the facilities of this establishment in the line of

printing cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the

extensive run of work turned out at this office will bear

comparison with anything done in this state.

All printing will be done at the

lowest living prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the

country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city

in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the

evening anything in the line of Bill-Heads, Cards,

Circulars, Handbills, &c.

Union

Every description of work in this line can be executed

in a style superior to that ever before attempted in

this part of Wisconsin and equal to that of any

establishment, east or west. Those who doubt this

kind of printing can be done well in Janesville, are invited

to

Test the Matter

At this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in

finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best

and cheapest of work at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our

Prices.

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to

promptly and at reasonable rates, the

VERY BEST OF PRINTING.

Consisting in part of

BOOKS,

CATALOGUES,

ADDRESSES,

HAND BILLS,

PAMPHLETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CIRCULARS,

BALL TICKETS,

LABELS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

NOTES OF HAND,

BILL HEADS,

BY-LAWS,

POSTERS,

BANNERS,

RECEIPTS,

TICKETS,

LAW BRIEFS,

BLANKS,

LETTER HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

NOTICES,

&c., &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have in our employment a foreman whose good

taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equalled

by any.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of the proprietors is also given to every job done

in the office, and if an error is committed by the office

it will be repaired without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

Work and our Facilities for Executing It,

in the fullest confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

with the manner in which their orders are

filled, but the price charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

JAMES PATTERSON'S

DIETETICS

The most effective and

wholesome Saleratus ever

introduced.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS Everywhere.

MANUFACTORY.

245 Washington St., cor. Franklin St.,

NEW YORK.

1862

Chicago and North Western Railway

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday May 20th Trains leave Janesville

for Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis.

Accommodation Train, for Chicago, 7:00 A. M.

Express Train, for Chicago, 7:30 A. M.

Freight Train, for Chicago, 8:00 A. M.

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Freight Train, for Chicago, 5:00 A. M.

Great Western Railway Company's

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE

Via Great Western, New York, and Connecting

Lines, to and from the East and West.

Controlled and operated by the Roads

connecting the Great Western, New York, and

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LEGAL.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office

of the Secretary of State, at 12 o'clock, M., for

the printing and binding of a book, to be

printed and bound in the following manner:

By section 3 of said chapter 21, the following prices

for printing and binding of a book, to be

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LEGAL.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

Horace W. Barker, agt. C. B. Woodruff, Jas. A. Wood-

by virtue of a judgment of sale and foreclosure

of the circuit court for the county of Rock, made on

the 1st day of February, 1862, in favor of the above

named plaintiff and against the above named defend-

ants, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bid-

der on

THE 24th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1862.

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises

described in said judgment as follows, to wit: all that

certain parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the

county of Rock, and State of Wisconsin, and being

being in the city of Janesville, in Rock county, Wis-

consin, and described as all of lot No. 2 in block No. 22,

as shown on the plat of said block, and being more

particularly described as follows: beginning at a point

in the southeast corner of said block, and running

thence west on the south line of said block 22

chains, and thence north on the west line of said

block 22 chains, and thence east on the north line

of said block 22 chains, and thence south on the

east line of said block 22 chains, to the place of

beginning, containing 22 acres, more or less, and

being more particularly described as follows: begin-

ning at a point in the southeast corner of said

block, and running thence west on the south line

of said block 22 chains, and thence north on the

west line of said block 22 chains, and thence east

on the north line of said block 22 chains, and

thence south on the east line of said block 22

chains, to the place of beginning, containing 22

acres, more or less, and being more particularly

described as follows: beginning at a point in the

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west on the south line of said block 22 chains,

and thence north on the west line of said block

22 chains, and thence east on the north line of

said block 22 chains, and thence south on the

east line of said block 22 chains, to the place of

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